



# THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL

Dedicated to the maintenance of peace, good order and domestic tranquility in our Community and in our State and to the preservation of our States' Rights

Vol. 5 No. 11

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF AMERICA—AUGUST, 1960

Jackson, Mississippi

## White Voters Aroused In Detroit!

On 'Red Carpet'----

### Castro Woos Negroes

Cuban dictator Fidel Castro has launched an all-out campaign to curry favor among U.S. Negroes.

Even while Castro castigates the U. S. government in lengthy TV tirades, his supporters are avidly seeking the favor and help of Negro Americans.

That's the report of the AP's Harold K. Mills in Havana. Mills writes that "the Cuban government is bombarding American Negroes with massive doses of propaganda and inviting them to visit this 'Negro paradise.'"

Mills continued:

"Almost weekly, delegations of Negroes from the United States are brought to Cuba to see for themselves what the Cuban government says is the 'true picture' of revolutionary Cuba. Many travel at Cuban expense.

"Last year, Joe Louis and a public relations firm were given a contract to popularize Cuba among Negroes in the United States.

"Informed sources say mailing lists of Negro organizations in the United States have been made available to Cuban propagandists for distribution of anti-American and pro-Castro material.

"The Castro regime has established a pattern for the treatment of Negro delegations which in many ways resembles the Kremlin's in handling colored visitors to Moscow.

"The visiting Negroes are put in top-grade tourist hotels in Havana, given special tours and entertainment, and permitted to talk with Fidel Castro and other Cuban leaders.

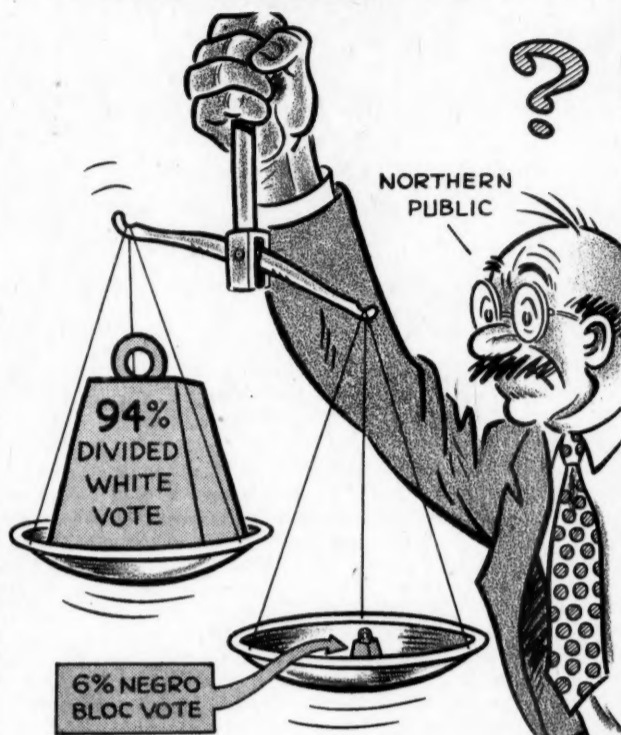
"They are shown the positions of 'equality' Negroes hold under the revolutionary regime as exemplified by the chief of the Cuban Army, Maj. Juan Almeida, and the sub-secretary of the ministry of foreign relations, Carlos Olivares.

"The visiting Negroes make television appearances—many of them attack the United States and praise Castro. They are interviewed by the Castro-controlled press or have articles published by the newspapers now controlled by the government.

"The semi-official newspaper *Revolucion* published recently a supplement dedicated to 'the Negroes in the United States.'"

(Editor's Note—Perhaps Castro has discovered the key to U. S. foreign policy. If he were only black, the State Department couldn't be anything but nice to him!)

### Unbalanced Power



CITIZENS' COUNCIL, JACKSON, MISS.

### An Open Letter To The President

President Dwight D. Eisenhower  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

In your address before the Republican National Convention at Chicago, you proposed a world-wide referendum, whereby each nation might choose for itself whether it wishes to be free, or whether it wishes to be Communist. Your dramatic proposal met with an approving ovation from the vast audience.

While the free world views with apprehension the threatening advance of international Communism, the South views with equal apprehension the threatening advance of racial integration at home.

Mr. President, does the South not merit at least the consideration accorded foreign nations?

Surely then, in the light of the proposition you so ably stated at Chicago, there can be no objection from men of genuine good will for each state of this Union to determine for itself, in a nation-wide referendum, whether its citizens may enjoy the freedom to choose their own associates, or whether they must be compelled to integrate without regard to race, creed or color.

Your able leadership is therefore earnestly sought to implement such a referendum, as an equitable solution to the racial strife being forced on our great region.

Respectfully yours,

W. J. SIMMONS  
Editor  
THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL

### Promise To Fight Politicians Who Bow To Black Bloc Rule

While the press, radio and television have been saturated with accounts of the activities of pro-civil rights groups at the Democratic and Republican National Conventions, including close-up shots and ingratiatingly obsequious personal "interviews" with the Rev. Martin Luther King, et al, nothing—so far as we know, literally nothing—has been printed or broadcast concerning the violent opposition of other groups representing the views of the vast majority of Americans, both North and South, to the nauseous spectacle of both major political parties stultifying themselves in a shameless bid for the Negro bloc vote.

One example of the kind of opposition to "civil rights" not reported by the great national news media is the statement submitted to the Republican platform committee by the National Civic Association, a group representing 100,000 or more voters in Detroit, Mich.

As reported in *The Home Gazette*, a neighborhood paper in Detroit, the statement called for "a more conservative approach to so-called 'civil rights,'" which, as the paper expressed it, "tend to destroy the right of choice and action on social and neighborhood issues." While the members of the civic association did not expect their views to be adopted by the political gathering which was busily shaping its policies to "match or equal" the Democratic party platform promises, "yet the document remains as indicative of Northern community action and voting in the November election," *The Home Gazette* concluded.

As readers may recall, *The Citizens' Council* has maintained for several years that the crucial turning point in the artificial leverage exercised by Negro bloc voting in key Northern states would be the creation of an off-setting white bloc vote resulting from the very excesses of unscrupulous politicians seeking the Negro bloc vote.

Since the statement from the Detroit neighborhood civic associations is so significant in this respect, and since it is so representative of true Northern attitudes, the full text of the National Civic Association platform recommendation on "civil rights" is presented herewith:

NATIONAL CIVIC ASSOCIATION  
1141 E. Seven Mile Road  
Detroit 3, Mich.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE  
REPUBLICAN PLATFORM  
COMMITTEE:

The National Civic Association opposes enactment into law of any of the widely discussed proposals loosely and inaccurately referred to as a civil rights program.

Our organization is composed of twenty home owner groups in the city of Detroit. Membership in these groups totals approximately 50,000 and includes families representing 100,000 or more voters. We are banded together for the general purpose of fostering high civic standards and in maintaining the property values of the homes in which we have invested our life savings. We are a non-partisan political organization.

We are the victims and proposed victims of the depredations of unscrupulous real estate speculators who scheme to install colored people in white neighborhoods for the deliberate purpose of debasing realty values for their own enrichment. After creating panic condi-

tions these operators buy up property for later resale at fat profits. This cruel practice frequently wipes out entirely equities built up at great sacrifice by hard-working citizens. It is known in most large American cities as "block-busting."

We do not like the effects of racial integration of the schools which has followed neighborhood integration in certain areas of our city. The results have been generally harmful and at no time have we seen any benefit to the pupils of any race.

We believe that forced mixing in some Detroit sections is responsible for the disgracefully high rate of interracial crime as reported by our police department.

Our determination to fight forced neighborhood integration and all other of the spurious civil rights proposals has been intensified by the recent promulgation of a one-man manifesto which purports to establish conditions governing the disposal of real estate in Michigan. We shall resist this outrage with every means at our disposal.

Many well-known Republican and Democratic politicians have seen fit to discuss publicly the so-called Negro vote and to speculate on the effect of their own activities in securing this vote for their respective parties. As these discussions have been participated in by such illustrious Americans as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Vice President Richard M. Nixon, New York Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller and Michigan Governor G. Mennen Williams, the matter of the Negro vote is obviously a proper political subject. Certainly it is a subject in which we have a vital interest.

We have news for these practical politicians who support the civil rights program on the ground that it is supported by Negro voters and who say that these voters represent the balance of political power in our great cities. As of now, we undertake to destroy this so-called balance of power in our city by offering our support to candidates who oppose usurpation of power by self-styled civil righters.

We shall vote for and work for Republican, Democratic and Independent candidates who stand for constitutional government and who support true civil rights for all rather than bribery in the form of special privileges for pressure groups.

We respectfully suggest that our votes will outweigh those that may be controlled by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Detroit as well as those claimed by such letterhead organizations as Americans for Democratic Action.

We hope the beleaguered citizens of other great cities will take notice of our efforts and be encouraged to join our political revolution. After all,

(See WHITE VOTERS, p. 3)

### Ghana Orders South African Travelers To Condemn Segregation Or Go To Jail

Latest in the "liberal" bag of tricks is this report from the new black nation of Ghana.

South African citizens arriving at Ghana's capital, Accra, on a commercial airliner this month were met at the airport by immigration officials.

The South Africans were given their choice of signing documents denouncing their government's seg-

regation policies or going to jail.

The move is part of President Kwame Nkrumah's boycott of South African trade and travel. Persons refusing to sign the documents can be detained, Ghanaian officials said.

(Editor's Note—Where are the protests in the UN? Where are the newspaper editorials denounc-

ing this obvious denial of freedom to travel? What are things coming to when a citizen is forced, under threat of "detention", to choose between loyalty to his country or jail? Finally, how long must civilized mankind tolerate such antics from jungle blacks who suddenly find themselves in positions of power?)

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## A Citizens' Council Platform

The Citizens' Council movement is now going into its seventh year. As everyone knows, it was born of the crisis in 1954 when the NAACP, after almost 50 years of intensive effort, succeeded in having the United States Supreme Court issue its infamous Black Monday school integration decision.

In 1954, integration was at our doorstep. Our people were shocked, dispirited and helpless. Nothing stood between the South and total integration except the logistical obstacles of time, space and inertia.

Then the Citizens' Council movement developed rapidly from its tiny beginning at Indianola, Miss., where 14 men organized the first local group, led by Robert B. Patterson.

The nature of the circumstances under which it came into existence made it inevitable that the strategic position of the movement would at the outset be defensive. The situation might be compared to Pearl Harbor, in more ways than one, which definitely placed the United States on the defensive, but aroused it as nothing else could have. The white people of the South were under heavy attack, and their first thought was of necessity to defend themselves.

Therefore, the primary mission of the Citizens' Councils was to defeat aggression by foiling attempts to force integration of the races in the South. In a real sense, the limited objective of the movement has been, if we may paraphrase the Golden Rule, "To prevent the NAACP from doing unto us as it hath done unto others."

In the Deep South, where it is strongest, the Citizens' Council movement has, by general admission, been overwhelmingly successful in rolling back the forces of integration. If it had not stepped into the breach and received the strong support of our people, Providence alone knows what Congo-like terror would be stalking our streets today.

While the Councils have been successful in this limited objective, the threat still remains and grows apace.

The reason why this is so should be evident to all. It lies in the inordinately high percentage of Negro population in the South, which has been and is being subjected to never-ending incitement to take over. It lies in the nightmare of potential Negro political domination from sheer weight of numbers. The threat is being fanned to fever heat by base appeals from both political parties to the Negro bloc vote. The fact that conditions in the South have remained peaceful despite the most inflammatory appeals to outright Negro aggression is a tribute to the excellent race relations that have built up under our bi-racial system over the past eighty years.

But this peace will surely vanish if either one of the major political parties makes a serious attempt to enact even a portion of the so-called "civil rights" planks in their platforms. One of the all-wise television commentators at the Democratic convention in Los Angeles remarked that an historical analysis shows 60 percent of all political platforms have been enacted into law. If either the Democrats or the Republicans enact 60 percent of their respective platform sections on "civil rights" into law, indescribable chaos will descend upon our land.

To meet the basic problem, which has been accentuated in recent weeks by the political conventions, a number of our friends

## Shades of Reconstruction I



and Council leaders have felt the need to formulate a positive long-range program to solve the problem.

A member of the state executive committee of the Mississippi Citizens' Councils, J. O. Sams of Columbus, very clearly and logically expressed the need for such an approach at a meeting two months ago. Robert Patterson, executive secretary of the Mississippi Councils and of the Citizens' Councils of America, was directed to study the idea further and make certain proposals.

After thinking about the question at length and discussing it with a number of his associates, Mr. Patterson drafted a proposed platform which has been submitted to the executive committee for consideration.

The platform is presented below.

We invite your serious thought and comment. We believe the program is realistic, that it is reasonable, and that such an approach will provide a solution to the most vexing domestic problem of our times . . . a solution as permanent as it is possible to foresee in the changing affairs of mankind.

Here is the proposed platform of action:

## We Advocate - - -

1. The recognition of racial differences as fact, and that the solution of our race problems be based on experience and logic rather than on nebulous theory and wishful thinking. We believe that peace, good order, and domestic tranquility can be brought about only in this manner.
2. The migration of Negroes and white people who seek integration to states whose customs and laws sanction it.
3. The movement of Negroes and white people who desire to live among their own kind to communities populated exclusively by members of their race. We advocate laws insuring the future racial integrity of these communities.
4. The strict enforcement of state voter qualification laws. An illiterate and irresponsible electorate can only lead to the degeneration of this republic.
5. Separate public schools and other facilities for the black and white races where they are required to maintain peace and order.
6. The use of public welfare programs to help the unfortunate to rehabilitate themselves. We deplore the use of these funds to encourage immorality and indolence.
7. The establishment of a Federal Commission with advisory groups in each state to study and advance plans for geographical separation of the black and white races.

## Congo Atrocities Described By White Victims In Shocking Official Report of Belgian Government

Rioting Congolese savages committed unspeakable atrocities upon helpless white women and children during recent "independence" uprisings, according to an official report of the Belgian government.

Countless documented cases of assaults, rapes, beatings, torture and imprisonment of whites are detailed in a 22-page publication issued by the Belgian Government Information Center.

Entitled "A Preliminary Report on

the Atrocities Committed by the Congolese Army Against the White Population of the Republic of the Congo Before the Intervention of the Belgian Forces," the document contains numerous quotations from white victims of the atrocities.

The report pulls no punches—and makes for strong reading. Its contents cannot be adequately described in a publication designed for family consumption.

White refugees from the Congo are

quoted at length as they detailed the horrors to which they were subjected by the blacks.

Copies of the report are available upon request at the Belgian Government Information Center, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

(Editor's Note — This report should be "must" reading for every white man who questions the dangers of black rule. It is not pleasant reading, but its facts are unchallenged.)

## Report From Tennessee

By Richard Burrow, Jr.

Post mortem:

Senator Estes Kefauver won the race against Judge Andrew "Tip" Taylor for several reasons. Some of the major causes of Kefauver's victory in the senatorial contest, generally regarded as a toss-up in pre-election forecasts, are considered to be:

1. Judge Taylor had supposedly been promised the support of the very considerable state organization controlled by Governor Buford Ellington and his associates. However, in the last weeks of the campaign it is thought that a switch was made at the insistence of Senator Lyndon Johnson. Observers point out that if the state administration was going to support the Kennedy-Johnson ticket on the national scene, then it was obligated to support Senator Kefauver in his campaign for re-election, since Kefauver had endorsed the Democratic platform and Judge Taylor had condemned it.

2. The vast majority of East Tennessee Republicans had been expected to back Taylor. But when the votes were counted, they had been cast for Kefauver.

3. The Negroes, as is always the case, voted in a bloc. In three Negro precincts in Nashville, 2457 votes went to Kefauver while Taylor received only 32. The story was much the same in Memphis and Chattanooga.

4. Judge Taylor was handicapped because of insufficient financial backing, while the AFL-CIO gave Kefauver a "blank check" to help meet part of the cost of his re-election campaign. Joseph D. Keenan, a leader of the Committee on Political Education (COPE), the political arm of the AFL-CIO, reported that officials of the merged federation had held a special meeting in Los Angeles prior to the election.

Keenan added that Kefauver did not have enough money to option television time for the last week of his campaign.

"We made an agreement to let him go and get what he needed, and we, the labor movement, would make it good," said Keenan.

"It is easy to be a liberal from Illinois and New York. But when you stand up as a liberal in Florida, Tennessee or Georgia, you are taking on a great assignment," he added.

5. Judge Taylor did not make "group integrity" a major issue. Although he stated his opposition to "civil rights" legislation, Taylor failed to discuss the segregation question in a forthright manner in his speeches. An all-out attack on the evils of integration would have aroused much enthusiasm.

To conclude that the re-election of Kefauver indicated acceptance in Tennessee of the Democratic platform and "civil rights" would be hasty, in view of the fact that all Democratic Congressmen in Tennessee were re-elected, and they all voted against "civil rights." National organized labor and national party political pressure were not brought into play in the congressional races. They were in the senatorial contest.

Memphis — The first Negro since Reconstruction days has been elected to the Shelby County Democratic Executive Committee.

For Jesse H. Turner, a 40-year-old banker, defeated two white candidates, including one woman. He won election on the heavy tide of Negro votes which played a major part in the victory of Sen. Estes Kefauver over Judge Andrew "Tip" Taylor.

## Report From Louisiana

(Editor's Note—We welcome as a new columnist for THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL F. A. Wallis, newly-appointed executive director of the Association of Citizens' Councils of Louisiana. We are certain our many Louisiana subscribers will look forward with interest to Mr. Wallis' regular contributions to the paper.)

By F. A. Wallis

The state headquarters office of the Louisiana Association of Citizens' Councils has been moved to Baton Rouge from its former location at Homer.

The new headquarters address is: Association of Citizens' Councils of Louisiana, 113 Doherty Building, 3160 Florida Street, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The telephone number is DI 4-1074.

Citizens' Councils in the New Orleans area are continuing their battle to keep the city's public schools operating on a segregated basis.

As this issue goes to press, Louisiana Gov. Jimmie Davis has assumed control of the New Orleans public schools and ordered them opened in September with segregation of the races as usual. A Federal court has ordered integration of the first grade. Federal marshals, however, have been unable to serve process on Gov. Davis.

With continued hard work, victory can be ours!

Here are some significant figures on world population. Remember these and use them next time a "one-worlder" tries to sell you on world government.

Total world population is 2,800,000,000.

Of this number, 600,000,000 are white; another 600,000,000 are yellow; and 200,000,000 are black.

This totals 1,400,000,000—or one-half of the world's people.

The other half—another 1,400,000,000—are already mixed or mongrelized.

Of the 600-million whites, 200-million live behind the Iron Curtain. Thus, only 400-million whites, or 14.3 per cent of the world's total population, live in free nations.

An estimated 155-million whites live in the U. S., representing 5.5 per cent of the world's total population.

And the 11 Southern states have 32½-million whites, a scant 1.15 per cent of the total population of the world.

Now—how would we fare in a one-world government, especially when the non-whites hate us so much? Are we content for this nation to have a 5 per cent voice in world affairs, or for the South to count for only 1 per cent?

This would result from any system of rule-by-numerical-majority. Factors of intellect, culture, achievement, talent must also be considered—else, the white race is doomed!

### NOTE TO LOCAL COUNCILS

—You are invited to send us news of your activities for publication in this column. A clipping of a good story from your local newspaper concerning your organization may be sent, if you haven't the time to write the item yourself. Address such correspondence to:

Local Council News  
THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL  
813 Plaza Building  
Jackson, Mississippi

Numerous references are being made to the current political madness as "Reconstruction II." To grasp the full significance of the comparison presupposes an understanding of "Reconstruction I."

Earlier generations of Southerners gained a vivid knowledge of the "tragic era" from their parents and grandparents who lived and suffered through the twelve-year period following the War Between the States. But later generations, preoccupied with different problems and taught from history books designed to suit the tastes of the victors, are largely unaware of the grim and successful struggle for survival waged by their forefathers after military defeat in a terrible war.

Unfortunately, Northerners are almost completely unversed in the hard facts of this period. We recommend that they enlighten themselves. For "Reconstruction II" is aimed at them, too, and by both political parties.

What was "Reconstruction I" like?

*Gone With the Wind*, the famous novel by Margaret Mitchell (The MacMillan Company, New York), contains a graphic account, written in simple and striking language, that remains unsurpassed in modern literature.

One of the most widely read novels of all time, *Gone With the Wind* was not only a best-seller, but had an impact amounting to an historical event.

Most of us have read it at one time or another since its publication in 1936, and were entertained by Miss Mitchell's superior ability to tell an exciting story and her poetic grasp of things uniquely Southern.

But have you read "GWTW", as it became popularly known, in the light of political and racial developments of the past year or two? If not, then we suggest that you are in for a new experience, no matter how many times you may have read Miss Mitchell's classic in the past.

For example, let's take a look at just a couple of passages. Change the Freedmen's Bureau to the Civil Rights Commission, the military to the Supreme Court, change the frame of reference only slightly, along with a few other transpositions, and a startling parallel between the events of 1866-1878 and 1954-(?) will become apparent. Emphasis is ours, to point up the illustrations.

"Looking about her in that cold spring of 1866, Scarlett realized what was facing her and the whole South. She might plan and scheme, she might work harder than her slaves had ever worked, she might succeed in overcoming all of her hardships, she might through dint of determination solve problems for which her earlier life had provided no training at all.

"But for all her labor and sacrifice and resourcefulness, her small beginnings purchased at so great a cost might be snatched away from her at any minute. And should this happen, she had no legal rights, no legal redress, except those same drumhead courts of which Tony had spoken so bitterly, those military courts with their arbitrary powers. Only the negroes had rights or redress these days.

"The Yankees had the South prostrate and they intended to keep it so. The South had been tilted as by a giant malicious hand, and those who had once ruled were now more helpless than their former slaves had ever been.

"Georgia was heavily garrisoned with troops and Atlanta had more than its share. The commandants of the Yankee troops in the various cities had complete power, even the power of life and death, over the civilian population, and they used that power. They could and did imprison citizens for any cause, or no cause, seize their property, hang them.

"They could and did harass and hamstring them with conflicting regulations about the operation of their business, the wages they must pay their servants, what they should say in public and private utterances, and what they should write in newspapers.

"They regulated how, when and where they must dump their garbage and they decided what songs the daughters and wives of ex-Confederates could sing, so that the singing of "Dixie" or "Bonnie Blue Flag" became an offense only a little less serious than treason. They ruled that no one could get a letter out of the post office without taking the Iron Clad oath and, in some instances, they even prohibited the issuance of marriage licenses unless the couples had taken the hated oath.

"The newspapers were so muzzled that no public protest could be raised against the injustices or depredations of the military, and individual protests were silenced with jail sentences. The jails were full of prominent citizens and there they stayed without hope of early trial.

"Trial by jury and the law of habeas corpus were practically suspended. The civil courts still functioned after a fashion but they functioned at the pleasure of the military, who could and did interfere with their verdicts, so that citizens so unfortunate as to get arrested were virtually at the mercy of the military authorities.

"And so many did get arrested. The very suspicion of seditious utterances against the government, suspected complicity in the Ku Klux Klan, or complaint by a Negro that a white man had been uppity to him were enough to land a citizen in jail. Proof and evidence were not needed. The accusation was sufficient. And thanks to the incitement of the Freedmen's Bureau, Negroes could always be found who were willing to bring accusations.

"The Negroes had not yet been given the right to vote but the North was determined that they should vote and equally determined that their vote should be friendly to the North. With this in mind, nothing was too good for the Negroes. The Yankee soldiers backed them up in anything they chose to do, and the surest way for a white person to get himself into trouble was to bring a complaint of any kind against a Negro. . . .

(Editor's Note — History has turned full cycle. Today, the Northern white people get into trouble by bringing complaints against a Negro. Tomorrow it will again be the turn for Southern white people unless Caucasians, both North and South, turn on their political leaders who are busily re-creating the Frankenstein of 1866.)

Continuing in *Gone With the Wind*, Miss Mitchell writes:

"Aided by the unscrupulous adventurers who operated the Freedmen's Bureau and urged on by a fervor of Northern hatred almost religious in its fanaticism, the former field hands found themselves suddenly elevated to the seats of the mighty. There they conducted themselves as creatures of small intelligence might naturally be expected to do.

"Like monkeys or small children turned loose among treasured objects whose value is beyond their comprehension, they ran wild—either from perverse pleasure in destruction or simply because of their ignorance.

"To the credit of the Negroes, including the least intelligent of them, few were actuated by malice and those few had usually been 'mean niggers' even in slave days. But they were, as a class, childlike in mentality, easily led from long habit accustomed to take orders. Now they had a new set of masters, the Bureau and the Carpetbaggers; and their orders were: 'You're just as good as any white man, so act that way. Just as soon as you can vote the Republican ticket, you are going to have the white man's

property. It's as good as yours now. Take it, if you can get it!'

(Editor's Note — And to think that certain "liberal" editors have been making fun of witch doctors in the Congo for making almost identical promises recently! For shame, gentlemen. Brush up on the history of "Reconstruction I" and you will avoid such embarrassing inconsistencies.)

"Dazzled by these tales, freedom became a never-ending picnic, a bar-becue every day of the week, a carnival of idleness and theft and insolence. Country Negroes flocked into the cities, leaving the rural districts without labor to make the crops. Atlanta was crowded with them and still they came by the hundreds, lazy and dangerous as a result of the new doctrines being taught them. Packed into squalid cabins, smallpox, typhoid and tuberculosis broke out among them. Accustomed to the care of their mistresses when they were ill in slave days, they did not know how to nurse themselves or their sick. Relying upon their masters in the old days to care for their aged and their babies, they now had no sense of responsibility for their helpless. And the Bureau was far too interested in political matters to provide the care the plantation owners had once given. . . .

"For the first time in their lives the Negroes were able to get all the whisky they might want. In slave days, it was something they never tasted except at Christmas, when each one received a 'drap' along with his gift. Now they had not only the Bureau agitators and the Carpetbaggers urging them on, but the incitement of whisky as well, and outrages were inevitable. Neither life nor property was safe from them and the white people, unprotected by law, were terrorized. Men were insulted on the streets by drunken blacks, houses and barns were burned at night, horses and cattle and chickens stolen in broad daylight, crimes of all varieties were committed and few of the perpetrators were brought to justice.

"But these ignominies and dangers were as nothing compared with the peril of white women, many bereft by the war of male protection, who lived alone in the outlying districts and on lonely roads. It was the large number of outrages on women and the ever-present fear for the safety of their wives and daughters that drove Southern men to cold and trembling fury and caused the Ku Klux Klan to spring up overnight.

"And it was against this nocturnal organization that the newspapers of the North cried out most loudly, never realizing the tragic necessity that brought it into being. The North wanted every member of the Ku Klux Klan hunted down and hanged, because they dared take the punishment of crime into their own hands at a time when the ordinary processes of law and order had been overthrown by the invaders.

"Here was the astonishing spectacle of half a nation attempting at the point of a bayonet, to force upon the other half the rule of Negroes, many of them scarcely one generation out of the African jungles. The vote must be given to them but it must be denied to most of their former owners. The South must be kept down and disfranchisement of the whites was one way to keep the South down. Most of

those who had fought for the Confederacy, held office under it or given aid and comfort to it were not allowed to vote, had no choice in the selection of their public officials and were wholly under the power of an alien rule. Many men, thinking soberly of General Lee's words and example, wished to take the oath, become citizens again and forget the past. But they were not permitted to take it. Others who were permitted to take the oath, hotly refused to do so, scorning to swear allegiance to a government which was deliberately subjecting them to cruelty and humiliation."

So wrote Margaret Mitchell of "Reconstruction I" in *Gone With the Wind*. It does not take a very astute observer of the current scene to detect an uncomfortable similarity between the conditions prevalent in that era and those on our threshold in "Reconstruction II" today.

## White Voters

(Continued from page 1)

a political revolution is in the best American tradition.

We have the utmost respect for our fellow citizens of the Negro race whom we have found to be people of good will. We mention the subject of the hypothetical Negro vote, only because it has been introduced into the political scene by exploiters of interracial problems.

There is ample space in the United States for all citizens of all races to spread out and live in peace. There is no reason why people should be shoved into any particular neighborhood to serve the purposes of the shovers. Surely statesmen can serve better the cause of harmony through honest efforts to provide the climate for happy and productive citizenship for all rather than arbitrary, senseless insistence on mixing races for the sake of mixing.

Conspicuous among the features of the platform recently adopted by the Democratic party is a plea for a better mental health program, the need for which is made apparent by the fantastic civil rights proposals included in the same document. This platform was announced at the party's recent Los Angeles extravaganza in which numerous individuals competed hysterically in praise of a program of government invasion of every nook and cranny of American life. Many of the participants in this orgy were individuals who have never been elected to public office and whose advice and opinions we can do without very nicely. Among these were representatives of several efficiently organized profit-making pressure groups and a number of labor union officials who have appointed themselves to roles as national statesmen and world planners.

We ask of the honest advocates of these measures why they have never required of their less idealistic collaborators that the issue be submitted to the voters for decision? Never have the people of a single state, county or city been given an opportunity to voice their opinions. Why? Reliance is made on legislative trickery and executive decrees to resolve issues which should be decided by voters. Why? What kind of democracy is this?

The founders of our country envisioned a perfect society based on the rule of law, free from whims of men. Is this great American dream to be replaced by a hideous collectivist nightmare?

It is not for us to suggest the features that should be incorporated in the statement of principles you are soon to compose. We hope you will offer us something better than a mere collection of vote traps.

Yours respectfully,

J. K. Gibson, President  
National Civic Association

## GOP Picks Negro For Sec. of State In Massachusetts

Massachusetts Republicans broke tradition this summer in their state convention and nominated a Negro for secretary of state.

A Boston lawyer, Edward Brooks, won the distinction of being the first Negro ever nominated in Massachusetts by a major party for a statewide office. He was picked to run for secretary of state after his four opponents dropped out.

(Editor's Note — The four opponents could have been scared off rather than face accusations of "racial prejudice" by daring to run against a Negro. Brooks is undoubtedly a member of an old, distinguished New England family.)

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## Virginia News

By Rev. Henry J. Davis, Director  
Citizens' Councils of Virginia

Virginians, are not pleased with either platform of the two major political parties—especially the civil rights plank. We do not know, as of this date, just what will be the line-up in Virginia, but we have good reason to believe that Southside Virginia will not stand for the Democratic platform—and we are not strong for the Republican platform either. Some people will take Nixon in preference to Kennedy, no doubt, but we are confident that the rank and file of Virginians are not for integration and the mixing of the races.

In some cities of Virginia, the "sit-ins" have won out with certain lunch counters, but others are still holding fast to keep the lunch counters segregated.

Some of our Virginia newspapers, including the Richmond Times-Dispatch and the Richmond News Leader are writing some very fine editorials on our side. We quote, word for word, a splendid editorial appearing in the Times-Dispatch Aug. 9:

### INTEGRATION AND AMALGAMATION

Another world-famous historian has expressed agreement with the argument, often advanced by white Southerners, that integration of the white and colored races in the South will bring wholesale racial amalgamation. He is Arnold Toynbee of England, perhaps the most eminent living writer of history.

In an article published in the New York Times Magazine for August 7, Dr. Toynbee praises the Spanish and Portuguese for being "conspicuously free from race consciousness," and for having "the best record in the matter of race relations." He finds the blending of races in Mexico, Brazil and Portugal wholly admirable.

For example, he says of Mexico:

"A great majority of the population is of mixed race. Immigrant European and African minorities have blended with the pre-Columbian mass. In Mexico you will find people of pure pre-Columbian blood occupying the highest positions . . ."

Concerning Brazil he goes on:

"The Portuguese-speaking peoples have the same point of view. I have observed, at close quarters, the Brazilian delegation to the Paris peace conference of 1946 and the Brazilian battalion in the international force in the Gaza strip in Egypt. In both the battalion and the delegation you could see representatives of most of the world, with all conceivable permutations and combinations."

Dr. Toynbee deems it altogether praiseworthy that neither the Mexicans nor the Brazilians are in the least conscious of racial differences, and he goes on to say:

"What is already an accomplished fact in Mexico today will come to pass tomorrow in the Old South of the United States."

Be it remembered that Dr. Allan Nevins, the internationally famous professor of history at Columbia University, said virtually the same thing in 1958. He declared that once complete integration becomes a fact in this country, racial "inter-marriage will become frequent." He said he could cite "a dozen analogies from history to prove that such a process is inexorable, irresistible."

We commend the words of Drs. Nevins and Toynbee to those naive "liberals," whether clerical or lay, who have been pooh-poohing the idea that integration would bring ultimate racial amalgamation, and have been accusing apprehensive Southerners of "seeing things under the bed."

The fact, as any objective person ought to realize, is that throwing the two races into proximity in schools, colleges, restaurants, swimming pools, clubs and everything else is certain to lead, in time, to wide-spread intermarriage.

Those who like this idea have a right to their opinion. We happen not to like it.

We in Virginia are proud to say that most of our great editors are still with us and opposed to integration and the mixing of the races.

## Here Is The Enemy! --Part II

In the November, 1959, issue of The Citizens' Council there was published a list of 74 organizations appearing in official House and Senate committee records as favoring "civil rights" and anti-South force legislation during 1957 and 1959.

The list was entitled "Here Is The Enemy!" It attracted quite a bit of attention. This newspaper and the editor were viciously attacked in some quarters for publishing the list, but no one has even faintly intimated that it was not factually correct.

Now we have another list. And we do mean **HERE IS THE ENEMY!**

This group of 33 organizations comprises the "Leadership Conference on Civil Rights." It is the source of the "civil rights" planks in both the Democratic and Republican platforms.

Do you doubt this? Then we suggest you write:

Leadership Conference on Civil Rights  
20 West 40th Street  
New York 18, N. Y.

Request a copy of their pamphlet entitled "Program for Civil Rights—1960" and see for yourself. It is interesting to note that the above address is also NAACP national headquarters.

The introduction to the pamphlet modestly states: "Program for Civil Rights—1960 has been prepared by the organizations designated for submission to the Democratic and Republican parties as a proposed platform for adoption at the 1960 National Conventions. We believe that this program provides the basis for immediate governmental action to bring to fruition for all Americans the goals of equal justice under law." The last sentence is, of course, the unctuous propagandist's way of saying "integration without regard to R\_\_\_\_\_, C\_\_\_\_\_, or C\_\_\_\_\_."

To save the time involved in reading the "civil rights" sections of both parties' platforms, just write for the pamphlet listed above, and you can digest them both in one publication.

As you look over the 33 groups listed below (21 of them appeared in the original Here Is The Enemy article) a peculiar fact will probably strike you, as it did us: How on earth did the Americans for Democratic Action (the radical ADA left wing of the Democratic party) succeed in helping put over the "civil rights" plank in the Republican platform?

Here is the list of 33 organizations comprising the "Leadership Conference on Civil Rights," the creators of both platforms intended to usher in "Reconstruction II." We repeat:

### HERE IS THE ENEMY!

American Civil Liberties Union  
American Jewish Committee  
American Jewish Congress  
American Veterans Committee  
Americans for Democratic Action  
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL-CIO  
Catholic Council on Working Rights  
Catholic Interracial Council  
Congregational Christian Churches, Race Relations Department  
Congress of Racial Equality  
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority  
Friends Committee on National Legislation  
Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World  
Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO  
International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO  
Japanese American Citizens League  
Jewish Labor Committee  
National Alliance of Postal Employees  
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People  
National Bar Association  
National Council of Negro Women  
National Council of Protestant Episcopal Churches, Division of Christian Citizenship  
National Newspaper Publishers Association  
National Sharecroppers Fund, Inc.  
Southern Christian Leadership Conference  
Transport Workers Union of America, AFL-CIO  
Union of American Hebrew Congregations  
Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America  
United Automobile Workers of America, AFL-CIO  
United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO  
United Synagogues of America  
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom  
Workers Defense League

(We suggest that you may want to file this list for future reference.—Ed.)

## World Press Silence In Wake Of Congo Atrocities Is Noted In South African Report

(Editor's Note—Following is the first in a series of special reports to THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL by John R. Parker of the Union of South Africa. Readers may write Mr. Parker at 64 Cydonia Road, Wychwood, Germiston, Transvaal, South Africa. We welcome his column to our publication!)

By John R. Parker

An authoritative South African newspaper has noted the "peculiar silence" of the world press concerning recent atrocities in the Congo.

The Afrikaans newspaper Die Vaderland of Johannesburg pointed out that large segments of the world press attacked the South African government for putting down native riots recently, yet hesitate to criticize black brutalities in the Congo.

A verbatim translation of the July 29th Die Vaderland article follows.

### AFTER SHARPEVILLE A GREAT OUTCRY: AFTER THE CONGO— SILENCE . . .

After Sharpeville, a large proportion of the overseas press attacked South Africa. Now, there is a peculiar silence overseas concerning the happenings in the Congo.

Die Vaderland interviewed Mr. Eric Louw, Minister of External Affairs, this morning regarding the queer reaction of the foreign press concerning the Congo in comparison with their attitude about riots in the Union of South Africa during March.

Mr. Louw said: "The reaction of the press in the U.S.A. must be seen in the light of an 'anti-colonial' campaign in the United Nations during recent years. It is a campaign which encouraged the peoples of Africa to get rid of European colonial control, and is supported by the American press."

"There was also encouragement from other sources in the U.S.A. Two or three years ago, three Congressional Committees were sent to Africa. They encouraged African peoples in their efforts to obtain independence, but at the same time pointed out that African territories had certain valuable markets for exports, and also had the resources for raw materials," added Mr. Louw.

"American foreign ministers have also clearly declared since 1949 that the U. S. policy is to give assistance to what they called the 'national aspirations of colonial territories,' in order to get their freedom. Such statements have been made by Mr. Acheson, and later by the late John Foster Dulles."

"It is thus to be understood that the American press is now bewildered concerning the happenings in the new African states—a dictatorial government in Ghana; strife in the Cameroons; Guinea's flirtation with Russia; and now chaos in the Congo, in conjunction with murder and outrage against whites."

"These conditions and happenings to a large extent knock the bottom out of their anti-South African campaign."

"And now the American newspapers flounder about. As they eagerly said this of the Union Government after Sharpeville, they are now busy with an 'agonizing reappraisal'."

"Now they seek a scapegoat elsewhere. Even a newspaper such as the New York Times had the audacity to put all the blame on the Belgian government. Belgium was, so it was stated, too hasty with the acknowledgment of independence! But the same New York Times praised the Belgian government for its 'realism and generosity.'"

Mr. Louw said that during the first few days, there were hardly any expressions of sympathy for the whites who were murdered and outraged in the Congo.

"On the contrary, even the prominent New York Times tried to be-

little the event by describing it as a 'hangover' of the independence celebrations! It was also stated that the reports of murder and outrage were 'exaggerated.'

"One of the weekly newsmagazines blundered badly. In an issue which was in the printing press just before the riots began, it spoke in glowing language of the new African state, and at the same time gave the Union of South Africa a dig by stating that the opinion expressed here was that the new state would be a failure. When that issue came out of the printing press, the Congo was on fire!

"Organizations such as the American Committee on Africa, which made such a fuss about the riots in the Union of South Africa, are now as still as mice. With the exception of one or two newspapers, for instance the Wall Street Journal, the majority sought excuses for what had happened, and placed the blame on the Belgian government."

"It is obvious that the American newspapers and also the British press are in a pickle, considering their violent campaign against South Africa, especially following the Sharpeville incident. Therefore, whilst they are seeking excuses regarding murder and rape in the Congo, they never miss the opportunity to give South Africa a stab."

"For instance, the editor of the New York Times writes that the racists of South Africa and Rhodesia with smug indignation are busy stating that the new African states cannot maintain order."

"These American newspapers later mentioned the assistance rendered to Congo refugees, but not a word was mentioned of the Union of South Africa's assistance. In one of the American weeklies, there was a report on the chaos in the Congo, but below that report was another one mentioning how the 'boycott is damaging South Africa's economy.'

"I hardly need remind of the outburst from the same newspapers and periodicals after the Sharpeville incident. They stumbled over one another to abuse the Union of South Africa, and to express sympathy with the 'victims of police brutality.' Then it was not said that the press reports were perhaps 'exaggerated!'

"In the British press, there was also general condemnation of South Africa. Do you still remember my quotations from the press which I read to Parliament, and also the well-known Philips case of false reporting in the Toronto Star?"

"Recently when I arrived in London at three o'clock in the morning, a crowd of demonstrators spent about an hour outside my hotel shouting 'murder!' The same people are now making excuses concerning rape and murder in the Congo!"

"In a report on the front page of the Sunday Times, its London correspondent mentioned the attitude of the British press. It is significant," stated the Minister.

"And now the Southern Rhodesian police have also been compelled to fire on the natives, in order to maintain law and order. Already the American and British newspapers are busy blaming the whites of Rhodesia for what has happened, and seeking excuses for the misdeeds of the 'suppressed' natives."

"It was quite a treat to see those editors floundering about!"

Of all the blunders in the Congo, the sending of black UN troops is the greatest. Whom did the black UN troops come to protect?

It looks very much as if they came to protect the rapists from the Belgian troops. Are UN troops going to arrest the murderers and rapists in order to bring them to trial for their crimes?

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